# NEWS OF THE WEEK.

#### FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Francis M. Weaver, Indian Agent for the Southern Ute Agency.

Peter C. Shannon, Chief Justice of Dakota Territory. Jacob J. Boreman, Associate Justice of Utah Territory.

#### THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

Wednesday, the 11th inst., was another busy day with the commission. The members of the State Board of Education called and explained the affairs of their department at length, after which the commission divided, and had interviews with Gov. Nicholls and Gov. Packard, spending considerable time with each. In the afternoon a delegation of thirteen colored men appeared, with Mr. Pinchback at the head. Among them were three colored members of the Nicholls Legislature. They were all opposed to the Packard Government and in favor of the recognition of Nicholis, and presented their views of the case at some length.

A delegation of thirty planters, representing the Liberal-Conservative element of politics. called upon the commission on the 12th, and did what they could toward enlightening the members regarding the status of affairs in their respective sections. The commission afterward divided, some of them calling upon Packard, while the others conferred with Nicholls. The result of these conferences was not revealed to the public.

The commission was in executive session most of the day on the 13th, but nothing as to the nature of their deliberations was allowed to leak out. They sent a long cipher dispatch to the President relating the result of their conferences up to date. They stated that they found the Nicholls party indisposed to make any concessions, while the Packardites were ready to enter into an arrangement for a joint Legislature to determine the pending questions; but, this being rejected by the Nicholls party, the Packard party desire the President to decide which is the legal Governor. The commission received a dispatch from the President, but declined to make known its contents.

New Orleans dispatches of the 16th state that the Nicholls Legislature adopted the proposition of the Commission to unseat seven members seated on contests, and install an equal number of members from the Packard Legislature, thus giving to the former body a legal quorum, and a small Democratic majority in both branches. The Nicholls Legislature also adopted resolutions recognizing the obligation upon the State Government to carry out in good faith the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States: guaranteeing to the colored people complete protection and equality in rights and privileges of person and property, and the enforcement of the laws without discrimination on account of color; and proffering the olive branch to all political enemies.

Advices of the 18th, from New Orleans, are to the effect that Packard had flatly refused to ers, have been released from custedy, it have swung around convulsively, as though accede to the terms proffered by the Nicholls ing been established that they were not the to catch upon something, then he let go, Legislature; ex-Gov. Warmoth had seceded Benders, from the Nicholls Legislature, and again joined his fortunes to those of Packard, carrying with | Ga., have been arrested under the Ku-Klux act him a few colored members : and, upon the on warrants sworn out by colored men. whole, the prospect of an amicable settlement of the disagreements was regarded as exceed-

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Ingly slim.

Mr. Walter, proprietor of the London Times, was recently attacked and robbed in the suburbs of Rome, by three highwaymen armed with stilettos.

It is reported that Russia and Persia have Russian capital, on the ground that further neissued for the calling in of all furloughed sol- can't get it in any other way. diers, and Russian Consuls are leaving Turkish | The President has appointed the Hon. John ports. Turkey is pushing forward reinforce- A. Kasson, of Iowa, as Minister to Spain, to ments to the Danube, and has peremptorily succeed the Hon. Caleb Cushing. declined to renew the armistice with Montenegro.

the Porte's views unmistakable. It states in proof that the ring is firmly on its feet again." very forcible terms that the recent disturbances within the Turkish borders have been instigated by external influences, leaving a very plain inference that Russia is to be held responsible for the troubles. "The Imperial Government," says the note, "is ready to replace its armies on a peaceful footing as soon as it shall see the Russian Government take measures to

the same end." Lord Derby has addressed a note to the English representative at Constantinople, in which | from office for political causes is also beaten. he says he cannot see what further steps England can take to avert the impending war. He gives up the idea of pacification as entirely

hopeless. Touching the position of Austria in the impending struggle, the London Telegraph's Vi- is believed in St. Louis that this number will enna correspondent says: "It is feared Austria will not be able long to remain an indifferent spectator. The attitude she is preparing to assume is one of defensive neutrality. The influence of the Russian Slav Committee extends almost to Austria's frontier, and Austrian statesmen, who consider its vicinity a permanent peril, are bent on checking its progress, and are taking steps to annihilate its effects on the Slav population."

Another demonstration of the sympathizers with the Tichborne claimant was made in Lon- of the rebellion, and turned into a national don a few days ago. A procession numbering cemetery for soldiers, is now claimed by its 60,000 people paraded the streets, and marched former proprietor, Gen. G. W. Custis Lee, who, to the House of Parliament to petition for the in an action for ejectment, sues the Government pardon of the claimant.

Roumania is alive to the necessity of protecting her frontier from Turkish invasion, and military force in that direction.

The Persians deny that they have any intention of adding to the troubles of Turkey by coming forward at this juncture with a claim a total of 2,869, the amount of liabilities being

tempt to direct or take any part personally in the coming campaign, except in the way of general inspection and encouragement.

## DOMESTIC NEWS.

East. William M. Tweed has at last "laid down on his pals, and given to the world free revelation of the operations of band of thieves, of which he was the head, that so unmercifully plundered the city of New York. The confession goes back as far as 1867, when the ring first began to assume of which Tweed was elected to the State Senate, Connolly Comptroller in 1867, and Hall Mayor. Jan. 1, 1869, Tweed, according to the story, transferred to State Senator Winslow in person \$200,000 to secure the charter of 1870. which gave to the ring the control of the city through the support of several influential Republican members of the Legislature. The confession gives the circumstances of the division of the spoils between himself, Sweeney, Hall, Connolly, and Woodward. It implicates Garvey, Ingersoll, Davidson, Watson, and a majority of the Board of Supervisors. Mayor Hall's proportion was 10 per cent. He shared throughout in all the profits. He was in full collusion with the fraud in its various details, and was fully aware of the frandulent nature of the contracts presented for his signature. Hugh Hastings, editor of the Commercial Advertiser, is credited Tweed with having received

a snug amount of the swag. He also mentions promptly, and hundreds of people con-George H. Purser, of New York, as a person to whom he paid money. The confession concludes with a promise that the writer will be a witness for the city in any suit brought by the city for the recovery of moneys from any of the persons mentioned.

West.

A fire at Pomeroy, Ohio, last week, destroyed business property valued at \$100,000.

Seven men were killed and six seriously injured by the caving in of a mine in Yuba county, Cal., last week.

Comique, St. Louis, a year ago, has been sentenced to be hung on the 1st of June.

There are now an average of seventy-five passengers a day arriving and leaving Sioux City for the Black Hills.

Hugh Riddle, for many years Vice President of the Rock Island railroad, has been promoted to the Presidency of the road, vice John F. Tracy, resigned.

Crazy Horse's band of 1,500 hostile Indians arrived at Spotted Tail agency last week. They were all well armed, even the children and squaws having pistols, some of them guns, and many of the bucks two guns and two pistols each, but they were short of ammunition and of food, and in a wretched condition. They will be disarmed and fed at the expense of the Government.

Chicago elevators contain 2,840,849 bushels of wheat; 3,617,889 bushels of corn; 645,445 bushels of oats: 185,310 bushels of rye, and 666,900 bushels of barley-making a grand total of 7,956,393 bushels, against 5,572,878 bushels for the corresponding period last year.

#### South.

kansas on suspicion of being the Kansas Bend-roaring flames above created. His limbs

Several white citizens of Oglethorpe county,

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

More than 150,000,000 postal cards were disposed of by the department in the last fiscal year. Proposals for furnishing the cards are now invited for a period of four years, the contract awarded some time ago, about which a little crookedness was discovered or suspected, being canceled.

To a delegation of Quakers, who called on entered into a secret alliance. The European him the other day, with a petition for a continnews at this writing is decidedly warlike. Rus- uation of the "peace policy" in Indian affairs, tore up the bedding, and let the strip, so sia has decided to accept the Turkish the President remarked that he will be in favor made, out of the window. To this firecircular as a complete rejection of the of peace everywhere; but that he may not be men attached a rope which the man protocol, and to decline the Porte's quite so far advanced on that question as his hauled up, making it fast to the windowoffer to send a special envoy to the visitors, for he believes that there is occasion sometimes to resort to military force. In other gotiation is useless. Orders have also been words, he is willing to fight for peace if he

A late Washington dispatch says: "Secretary Sherman and other officers of the treasury The stand assumed by Turkey in its emphat- are preparing, as rapidly as the pressure of ic refusal to accept the protocol and its defi- other business will allow, for a vigorous overance of the European powers would seem to be hauling of internal revenue matters. This rear side of the house. Miss Kate Claxthe breaking down of the last barrier between will include special attention to the rapidly-in- ton, the actress, had another narrow esthe colliding nations and war. The language ereasing frauds in the whisky tax. The ruling of Turkey's note is sharp, and the expression of prices in Western cities is taken as positive

## POLITICAL POINTS.

A complete canvass of votes on the proposed amendments to the New Hampshire constitution shows that the religious test as a qualification for office has been abolished by a slender majority of thirteen votes over the two-thirds required, while the proposition to strike the word "Protestant" out of the bill of rights is defeated. The section prohibiting removals

# MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

The following comprises the names of the people known to have lost their lives by the burning of the Southern Hotel, St. Louis. It not be materially increased: Rev. A. R. Adams, of England; George Frank Gouley, Henry Hazon, Mrs. W. S. Stewart, Charles Tiernan, Andrew Eitman, H. J. Clark and wife Kate Reilly, Kate Dolan and Mary Moran, servants: Wm, Felix Munster, of England, the latter a suicide, committed under derangement dows,

brought on by intense excitament. The celebrated Arlington estate, near Washington, which was forfeited to the United States by the non-payment of its taxes during the war for its restoration.

Prices of Pennsylvania coal have been advanced 20 cents a ton in New York since March, has taken steps toward the location of a heavy and a further increase of 50 cents a ton is threatened.

For the first quarter of the current year the number of failures in the United States makes

#### THE ST. LOUIS HORROR.

Particulars of the Burning of the Southern Hotel-Appalling Loss of Life.

Another frightful calamity has occurred. At an early hour on the morning of the 11th inst., the Southern Hotel, the lar-gest hostelrie in the city of St. Louis, caught fire, and in an incredibly short space of time the building was reduced to a mass of ruins. The destruction of hotel was attended with a loss of life. The exact number the people burned, as in the case of form. It gives in detail the story of various the recent Brooklyn and Ashtabula disconferences between the writer, Peter asters, will probably never be known B. Sweeney, Richard Connolly, Henry exactly. From the St. Louis pa-Genet, A. Oakey Hall, and others, by pers we glean the following particulars of the awful disaster: It seems the fire caught in the store-room in the basement, and was first seen coming through the ground floor, just north of the office, and in ten minutes it had ascended the elevators and rotunda, and spread itself the sixth floor under the This floor was occupied entirely by employes of the hotel, the largest part of whom were women. The fire spread rapidly, filling every room and hall with flames and smoke, and the scene was of the most terrible description. Frantic men, women and chil-dren ran through the halls, shrieking in the most heart-rending manner, in their wild and desperate efforts to escape, The smoke was so dense in some of the halls that the gas-jets were extinguished, which rendered egress even to those most familiar with the building a matter of great difficulty. The fire department was on the spot

gregated at the scene, ready and willto render any aid necessary, density of the smoke in the halls drove many guests and boarders back into their rooms, and they rushed to the windows as a means of escape. Ladders were raised as soon as possible, and women and children, with nothing but their night-clothes on, were thus taken from the burning building. Some fainted from fright, and others sank exhausted to the ground from nervous Edgar M. Moore, the love-struck youth who prostration. The ladders generally were shot Matel Hall, a ballet girl, at the Theater too short to reach to the fifth and sixth stories, but by hoisting some of them on the one-story balcony, on the north side of the building, these floors were reached and all those at the windows rescued. The Skinner fire-escape was also

brought promptly into service, and was the means of saving many lives. While this work was going on some frightful scenes occurred. One man, who had been occupying a window on the Walnut street front of the hotel, became desperate at the seeming delay in effecting his escape, With nervous hands he tore the sheets from his bed into strips, tied them together, and, fastening this improvised rope to the window-sill, and, disregarding the fact that it did not reach more than twenty feet, he let himself down hand over hand, The men below who saw his position turned away their heads to avoid witnessing the sickening event that was inevitable. Finally he reached the end of the sheet, and then, for the first time, he seemed to realize his position, He stopped, threw his head back, revealing a ghastly face, and swung slowly to The Keafer family, recently arrested in Ar- and fro, swayed by the breeze which the and groans went up from hundreds as he whirled round and round, struck on the stone flagging with a sickening thud. 'He was carried to a saloon across the street, and died in a few moments. Two other men jumped from the fourth-story windows, one of whom seemed not to be dangerously hurt, while the other expired in a few mo-

ments. A woman in the fifth-story window on the Fifth street front became panicstricken and jumped out. She alighted on her feet and was carried to the St. James Hotel still alive. Her husband, who had been standing by her side, then

sill, and safely descended by it. A man named J. E. Wilson jumped from a fourth-story window and was killed, Andrew Ensmen and Mrs, Scott met their death in the same way. The mortality among the female help of the hotel is feared to be great. There were some 200 of them, all of whom were lodged in the upper story of the building. The panie among them was terri-, and a number of them jumped from the upper windows on the Elm street or cape, and is unharmed. Charles Teenan lost his life in attempting to save others. Philip Gerold, a boarder at the hotel, was brought out alive, but entirely bereft of his reason.

At a quarter past 2, or about half an hour after the fire was discovered, the entire roof was ablaze, and the flames were rapidly descending to the lower stories. A half hour later, the floors and interior walls began to fall. The roof fell in, and there is now nothing left of one of the finest hotels in the country, except the Walnut street front, and parts of the Fourth and Fifth street faces. The loss on the building and contents will is \$750,000 to \$1,000,000.

Incidents of the Disaster-Thrilling Scenes

and Hairbreadth Escapes. Within five minutes after the alarm of fire the halls were filled with dense smoke, and while the regular boarders, accustomed to the passages, plunged boldly down stairs, and were saved with only one or two exceptions, the transient guests shut their doors and could only be removed by the ladders at the win-

There was one man who occupied a It was just long enough to reach room on the fifth floor of the Walnut so that a man standing on top street front who might easily have found of it could put his hands on the windowhis way down the halls and by way of sill of the story below where the girls the ladies' entrance on Fifth street, but were. A short hook-ladder was reached he kept his place for twenty minutes un- up and clamped fast on the upper wintil suddenly a cloud of smoke swept over | dow-sill, and in a minute a brave fireman the roof and down upon him, and he had mounted to the top and climbed in He took the sheets from his bed, and could be plainly seen as he tore them ever let a sweetheart in a back them in strips and tied the ends together. Fastening this improvised rope to the bed and win-position and instruct the girls how to dow-sill, and, disregarding the fact that act, the fireman made them climb out it did not reach more than twelve feet, one by one while he held them fast, and he crawled out and let himself down other ready fellows below steadied them is calculated that eighteen members of

ening event that was inevitable. Finally he reached the end of the sheet, and then, for the first time, he seemed to realize his position. He stopped, threw his head back, and swung slowly to and fro, swayed by the breeze which the roaring flames above created. His limbs swung around convulsively, as though to catch upon something, be it ever so slight. Then he let go, and groans went up from hundreds of throats as he whirled round and round, and finally struck the stone flagging with a loud thud. A few whose nerves were equal to the occasion ran to him, and, picking him up, carried him across the street to a saloon, and laid him on the floor. His arms and legs were broken, but his white face, with great drops of sweat standing out on it, was unstained by blood. He breathed hard for a few

minutes and died. A man appeared at one of the fourthstory windows on the Walnut street side. He was in his night dress, and his demeanor exhibited frantic excitement. He yelled to the crowd, "What shall I The crowd, as frantic as himself, cried."Jump." The man appeared to hesitate. "Jump!" Jump!" came again from a hundred hoarse throats. Again the man looked down from his dizzy eminence to the cruel stone pavement below. "Jump!" came again from the throng now moving backward and forward with more intense excitement, and looking up with wild agitation at the sheeted, trembling object above, now standing on the window-sili. The man jumped. The figure wavered in its flight, turned, struck the corner of the balcony, and, bounding off, fell on to the pavement, striking there with a heavy thud on the head and shoulders. The man rebounded with a horrid cry, and fell back on the pavement. He gave the name of J. E. Wilson. Before he could give any further particulars he had expired.

A thrilling scene was witnessed at the east front. At one of the windows on the fourth floor appeared a man in a night-dress. Glancing around he appeared to realize his situation perfectly. The ladder had been taken away, and below him was a sheer descent of sixty feet. To jump was certain death.
"What shall I do?" he asked. "Stay where you are," answered the crowd, aroused to a clear appreciation of the imminence of the danger and of the possibility of securing help. "God de-liver me," he exclaimed, looking up at the lurid sky and down at the floors below him, now all ablaze. He looked up at the sky, and his hands clasped in prayer. "Lord, for Jesus' sake," could be easily heard by the throng below, calmed into perfect si-lence. It seemed hours before the truck was brought. It must have seemed centuries to the lonely man standing at the darkened window and lighted by an occasional flash from the flames around him, and startled by the crash that came here and there of falling walls, "Lord, for Jesus' sake," he cried. Stand where you are," said fifty voices. The truck finally came and was slowly and clumsily raised to the window. Two firemen went up and put the man on the ladder. He came down slowly, his limbs trembling beneath him. At the bottom e raised himself up to his full height. 'Hurrah for St. Louis!" he said; "New York ain't dead yet." Then he got devout again. Raising his hand up to the sky, he said, in a lower tone : "Lord, forgive me for every sin that I have ever committed. To think of having your committed. To think of having your door opened with a cry and find the whole building on fire and then to get out! Lord, I thank Thee, I have been in fires before, and in battles and fights, but this beats all." He was too much excited to give any rational account of himself, and was hurried away in an overcoat which had to be forced on his shoulders and held to be forced on his shoulders and held there by the two strong firemen, who escorted him to a place of safety, name was Charles P. Kennedy, His One woman came down from a fourth floor. unaided, on a rope, a feat which few men would care to try. Two men immed from the fourth-floor windows on Walnut street about the same time, One was carried into the drag store in the northeast corner of the building and appeared to be not dangerously hurt, Another was taken up still breathing, and carried into the St. James Hotel, where he expired in a few minutes. A thrilling scene transpired on Fifth street about half an hour after the alarm was sounded. A man and woman had been seen for some time in a fifth-story window. Finally the woman became paniestricken and jumped. Her headlong flight through the air was witnessed by five hundred people who rushed across to the spot where she had fallen. She had alighted feet downward They carried was not dead. across and laid her on a mattress at the St. James. All eyes now turned to the husband, who just then seemed to gain some keenness. He tore up the bedding, and, tying the ends, threw out the strip. The firemen tied a rope to the end. He pulled it up, made

One of the most painful yet thrilling scenes in connection with the conflagration was the peril of the group of six women who were caught in the attic room in the extreme southwestern corner of the south wing of the building. They had raised the sash and stood there a prisoned and apparently a doomed bevy. It was a long time before anything was done that looked likely to effect their rescue, but, fortunately, the fire was far from them. A long ladder was finally procured and with incalcula-ble labor was lifted into position. seemed to become desperate all at once, among the girls. Maybe they weren't glad to see him. Probably not one of to Bagdad or any other portion of the Sultan's deminions.

The Czar has resolved that he will not at The Czar has resolved the nation that The Czar has resolved the nation that The Czar has resolved the nation that The Czar has resolved the

walk. His name was Wm. Stewart. A

few minutes later he had joined his wife,

hone.

Dr. Gerlach, the German Consul, and wife, occupied rooms on the second floor. Dr. Gerlach jumped from the window, breaking his left leg, but escaping otherwise without injury. His wife was unhurt.

#### MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, April 11.—SENATE,—Bills were seed, making Deputy Sheriff's fees the same Kent as in Wayne county; providing for the appointment of a State Trespass Agent; providing for the punishment of crimes committed by con-victs in prison...The ball exempting books of livicts in prison... The bill exempting books of library associations was reconsidered, placed on third reading, and passed... Senate bill No. 124, reorganizing the Thirteenth and Twenty-first, and organizing the Twenty-third judical district, was defeated by a vote of 17 to 12... A resolution fixing May 3 as the final day of adjournment was defeated, 25 to 6... Most of the day was consumed in the committee of the whole on the uniformity of text-books to be used at schools. All after the enacting clause was stricken out.

House.—A, number of committee reports were submitted. The Senate tout resolution submitted.

submitted... The Senate joint resolution authorizing officers of the State prison to settle with coning officers of the State prison to settle with con-tractors for coopering in the prison on account of the destruction of the cooper shop came up for third reading, and was opposed on account of its being unconstitutional, being introduced after the first fifty days. It was asserted, also, that there was a job in it. Debate on the question consumed the whole morning session, and it was finally defeated by a vote of 50 to 39... The entire afternoon was consumed in committee of the whole on the liquor traffic.

THURSDAY, April 12.—SENATE.—Bills were cassed: Amending the Alpena city charter; authorizing corporations organized under State laws to reduce the amount of capital stock on certain condi-tions; relieving certain efficers of the Teath Michi-gan volunteers; reorganizing the Union school dis-trict of Flint; amending the law relative to Albien Wesleyan Seminary and Female Institute; appro-priating \$7,000 per annum for the use of the Board of Fish Commissioners for the next two years. The remainder of the day was consumed in committee of the whole of the whole

House,-Bills were passed, amending the fishing law so as to allow the spearing of sturgeon, soft fish, and suckers in inland rivers and streams; allowing beoming companies to remove their legs from river banks on giving bends to pay all damages; providing that whenever apples are bought or sold by weight, fifty pounds shall constitute a bushel; to allow the Upper Peninsula members \$5 per dien during the session... A joint resolution was adopted, requesting the Commissioner of Insurance to confer with the Commissioners of Insurance in other States, and prepare and present to the next Legislature, in January, 1879, a form of law to govern life insurance companies doing business in this State; concurrent resolution relative to contractors for coopering at the State prison... House bill, general order 28, the Coal Oil bill came up on its third reading. Mr. Baker offered an amendment to reverse the action of the committee of the whole, and again place the test at 140 degrees, it having been reduced by the committee to 120, which amendment, after a long debate, was defeated. A clause finally passed fixing it at 150 degrees... A resolution was adopted granting the use of Representatives Hall to Sojourner Truth for the purpose of delivering a temperance lecture... The further consideration of the liquor traffic was postponed till next Tuesday morning.

FRIDAY, April 13, — SENATE. — The Railroad and suckers in inland rivers and streams; allowing

FRIDAY, April 13, - SENATE. - The Railroad Committee submitted a long report on the subject the repeal of special railroad charters and the the repeal of special railroad charters and the establishment of uniform freight rates. In refer, ring to the numerous petitions on the subject, the committee expressed the opinion that the petitioners were, as a rule, uninformed of the real facts. After reviewing the whole subject, the committee concluded by stating that the State was not suffering by reason of railroad monopolies; that the freight rates of the railroads are not exorbitant; that it would be unwise to repeal special charters... Bills were passed: Amending the law providing for the punishment of timber trespassers; ratifying the action of the Board of Control in conveying certain action of the Board of Control in conveying certain lands to the Port Huren and Lake Michigan Railroad lands to the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company; fixing the penalty for betting and hold-ing the stakes for bets on elections; authorizing the appointment of township health officers in certain cases; defining the boundaries of Menomines county; amending the law relative to estates in dower; repealing the law providing for the safe keeping of insane criminals; amending the law relative to mutual insurance compa-nies; making it optional with townships to after their system of renaring highways; amending the nies; inaking it optional with townships to after their system of repairing highways; amending the act organizing a union school at Saginaw; appropriat-ing \$141,000 for completing and furnishing the Ionia House of Correction; authorizing the formation of land companies; organizing West Bay City; amend-ing the Saginaw charter... Adjourned till Monday evening.

House,-A concurrent resolution was offered by Mr. Mosher fixing May 3 as the final day of adjourn ment, Laid over under the rules . . . A bill passed constitued in committee of the whole on the Alpena Railroad bill... Adjourned till Menday,

Moneav, April 16,-Both houses met in the evening, pursuant to adjournment, but, the attendance being exceedingly slim, an adjournment was

voted without transacting any business. Tuespay, April 17,-Only one bill was passed by either house, and that of local character .... The Senate passed in committee of the whole the House Senate passed in committee of the whole the House bill attaching severe penalties for erneity to animals, especially to five stock transported on cars, and killed the House bill requiring counties to furnish county buildings. .. The House discussed all day and passed to third reading the House bill amending the Liquor Tax law. It removes all tax on manufacturers, and fixes the tax on all realiers at \$150, and on whole-salers at \$500 a year.

# Gradations of Crime.

The wisdom of many peoples, and of all ages ordains for the punishment of the same act various degrees of severity, according to the influence of circumstances or the guilt of the offenders, Thus, homicide may be only killing by misadventure, or willful murder, or high treason, according as the case may be, It is, therefore, strictly on principle that the act of converting to one's own use the money of another exhibits, in the light of our lofty civilization, various gradations of guilt which, after the manner of criminal statutes, are signified by appropriate pames the amount of the appropriate names, the amount of the spoliation being in this case the princi-

it fast, and let himself down to the sidepal criterion. Thus: Taking \$1,000,000 is called. Taking 100,000 is called. of whose recovery there was hardly a 50,000 is called ... 25,000 is called ... .. a case of litigatio 5,000 is called ... a case of irregularity.
5,000 is called ... a case of defalcation.
1,000 is called ... a case of corruption.
500 is called ... a case of embezziement.
100 is called ... a case of dishonesty.
70 is called ... a case of this cast. 10,000 is called ... (6) is called ... a case of thievery.
25 is called ... a case of total depray-Taking Taking one ham is called ... a case of war on so--New York Graphic.

Wild Dogs. M. Poliakoff has discovered, in Soorgoot, on the Obi and Tobolsk, an instance of the reversion of the domestic dog to a wild state. The woods of the district shelter companies of these dogs, which hunt the reindeer and other wild beasts, and, driven by hunger, descend upon the flocks of the settlers, creating havoc among them. The habits of the animal are similar to those of the red Highland wolf (Canis Alpinus) of Eastern Siberia: but, on close examination, it is found to be identical in all respects with the common dog of Tobolsk, save OATS-No. 2 DETROIT. that the body is somewhat longer, and the legs comparatively shorter,

SINCE the accession of Queen Victoria RYE. to the British throne, forty years ago, it PORE-Mess. EAST LIBERTY, P.

#### THE PRESIDENT.

He Submits Himself to an Interview, and Talks Freely About His Southern Policy. President Hayes has been interviewed by a press reporter regarding his Southern policy, the result of which, as tele-graphed from Washington, we print be-

He (the President) had no concealments in

regard to his Southern policy, which, how-ever, had been foreshadowed in oral and written utterances; and in this connection he adverted to the gubernatorial campaign in Ohio in 1875, which resulted in his election over Gov. Allen, the people of the State having full knowledge of his sentiments on national questions, including, of course, those which re-lated to the South. The opening speech of a gubernatorial candidate is generally considered be the key-note of a campaign, and in such a beech, as early as the 31st of July of that year, at Marion, he freely and distinctly expressed his opinions. This speech was published at length in all the Republican and many other newspapers, and therefore his views were generally known. In that speech, after congratu-lating his fellow-citizens on the complete tri-umph over those who sought to destroy the Union and the grand results of the war, he al-Union and the grand results of the war, he alluded to the coming together again of Northern
and Southern men in a spirit of harmony
and friendship, including those who had
fought one another, and, as a prominent feature in this evidence of good feeling, he on that
occasion spoke of the kindly manner in which
Vice President Wilson was received on his visit
to the South. In this era of good feeling and
reconciliation he further said, there were still
persons who talked of bayonets and who sought ersons who talked of bayonets and who sought o revive the prejudices of the past. This was much to be regretted, but there was enough to mill every heart with gratitude, the house being no longer divided, and all the inhab-itants having a fair start in the race for life. In this and all his other speeches he earnestly condemed the reopening of the old issues between the North and of the old issues between the North and South, assuming that the time had come for a complete reconciliation. The President, in further conversation, referred to the fact that the National Republican Convention which nominated him for the Presidency passed a resolution sacredly pledging the Republican party to protect every citizen in the United States in all his civil and political rights, and declaring that the permanent pacification of the South should be effected by removing all cause of discord. The spirit of this resolution was in perfect accord with his own views previously expressed, and he repeated them in his letter of acceptance of the nomination, and more fully acceptance of the nomination, and more fully elaborated them in his inaugural address, conelaborated them in his inaugural address, con-sistently maintaining the policy of reconcilia-tion and local self-government apart from mili-tary support, and when he entered upon the duties of the Presidency he intended that this policy should not be one of sentiment merely, but of actual administration. He spoke with emphasis when he said: "My belief is that this course tends to give good government to the South. It tends to secure peace between sections and between races and parties at the South, and it tends to secure the rights, inter-ests and safety of the colored people. Thereests and safety of the colored people. There-fore I am in favor of the policy. I do not know whether I shall succeed in carrying it out, be-cause there are Northern and Southern men who in various ways may possibly thwart me, but of one thing I am confident, namely, I think it my duty to try to carry out the policy, and I am going to do it."

Gentlemen's Dress.

Vest single-breasted, without a collar, Trousers will be worn a trifle smaller at the knee, and a little larger at the bottom, so as to fall well over the boot. For better wear, the double-breasted frock-coat is still pre-eminently the only garment in which a gentleman who desires to be well dressed will feel comfortable. It will be cut rather shorter in the skirts than has recently prevailed, and may be made with or without silk breast-facings and edges finished with a narrow silk braid, Satin bindings have become common and vulgar-looking, and are too suggestive of the sporting element to be gentleman-

Temperance in Ireland.

There is a very remarkable movement going on in Ireland in favor of closing the whisky shops on Sunday. A petition from the city of Dublin has been sent to Parliament, a mile in length, and bearing 60,000 signatures. Meetings are frequently held to protest against the exemption of large towns from the operation of the proposed law. A careful house-to-house canvass of nineteen towns has shown that in them 100,000 persons voted for Sunday closing and only 11,331 against it. The bill is likely to pass at this session of Parliament.

## Death Roll of the Rebellion.

In reply to a question as to the number of lives lost in the war of the Rebellion, the New York Journal of Commerce says: "The number of deaths in the Union army during the war was 280,739, of which 5,201 officers and 90,868 privates were killed in action or died of wounds, and 2,321 officers and 182,329 privates died of disease or accident. The losses by the Confederates were not more than one-fourth to one-third of this, but the exact figures are disputed.

#### THE MARKETS. NEW YORK.